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<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/11912</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 27 May 1999 (27.05.99)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data: 09/089,316 2 June 1998 (02.06.98) US</p> <p>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): DIGITAL PERSONA, INC. [US/US]; Suite 226, 805 Veterans Boulevard, Redwood City, CA 94063 (US).</p> <p>(72) Inventor; and</p> <p>(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): BROWNLEE, Kenneth [US/US]; 3617 Louis Road, Palo Alto, CA 94303 (US).</p> <p>(74) Agents: MILLIKEN, Darren, J. et al.; Blakely, Sokoloff, Taylor & Zafman LLP, 7th floor, 12400 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90025 (US).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p>Published With international search report.</p>
<p>(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR SCANNING A FINGERPRINT USING A LINEAR SENSOR</p> <div data-bbox="418 1140 1170 1694"></div> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>A method and apparatus for scanning a fingerprint using a linear optical sensor. A finger (207) or palm is rolled over a transparent roller (203). A light source (215) directs light through the roller to illuminate or detect the finger. Light directed through the roller is focused onto a linear imaging device (223). A full 2D recreation of the fingerprint is assembled from the discrete line-image data collected by the linear array imaging sensor. The apparatus contains a rotation detector to detect rotational movement of the roller. A finger guide positioned adjacent to the roller prevents distortion of the finger due to excess pressure.</p>		

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR SCANNING A FINGERPRINT USING A LINEAR SENSOR

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates generally to a fingerprint scanning system, and more particularly to a method and apparatus for scanning a fingerprint using a linear sensor.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Automatic fingerprint scanners are commonly used to obtain an analog or digital image for security, access, verification, or record-keeping applications. In most conventional scanners, a two-dimensional (2D) image of the fingerprint is captured by an imaging device having a matrix of picture elements or pixels arranged as multiple rows and columns. A 2D light-sensitive electronic sensor, such as a charge-coupled device (CCD), is typically used to capture a fingerprint image. However, the cost and size of a typical CCD and associated optics may make it expensive or impractical for use in some constrained physical environments, such as keyboards, laptop computers, and pointing devices such as a mouse or trackball.

One known system uses a series of thermal sensors configured in a cross-shaped, L-shaped or T-shaped pattern having a single column and a single row. When a user slides his or her finger along the sensors, the column sensors are used to determine the position and speed of the finger, and the row sensors are used to obtain an image of the fingerprint. However, the thermal system does not prevent against possible distortion of the fingerprint image from either the stretching of the skin on the finger or the flattening of the ridges and valleys of the fingerprint due to excess pressure.

Therefore, there is a need for a small and inexpensive way of scanning a fingerprint in a constrained physical environment which does not distort the fingerprint image.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a method and apparatus for scanning a fingerprint using a linear optical sensor. A finger or palm is rolled over a transparent roller. A light source directs light through the roller to illuminate or detect the finger. Light directed through the roller is focused onto a linear imaging device. A full 2D recreation of the fingerprint is assembled from the discrete line-image data collected by the linear array imaging sensor. The apparatus contains a rotation detector to detect rotational movement of the roller. A finger guide positioned adjacent to the roller prevents distortion of the finger due to excess pressure.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention is illustrated by way of example and may be better understood by referring to the following description in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like references indicate similar elements and in which:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a fingerprint scanning system compatible with the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a left cut-away view of a fingerprint scanning system compatible with the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a top view of a fingerprint scanning system compatible with the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of a vertical fingerprint scanning system compatible with the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a horizontal view of a vertical fingerprint scanning system compatible with the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a block diagram of the components of a fingerprint scanning system compatible with the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a bottom view of a fingerprint scanning system compatible with the present invention;

FIG. 8 is a left external view of a fingerprint scanning system compatible with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

In the following description of a preferred embodiment, reference is made to the accompanying drawings which form a part hereof, and in which is shown by way of illustration a specific embodiment in which the invention may be practiced. It is to be understood that other embodiments may be utilized and structural changes may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention. A preferred embodiment of the present invention, described below, enables a remote computer system user to execute a software application on a network file server.

In the following description, for purposes of explanation, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. It will be evident, however, to one skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced without these specific details. In other instances, well-known structures and devices are shown in block diagram form in order to facilitate description.

The present invention offers several advantages over existing systems. A linear imaging device and the associated optical components are typically smaller and less expensive than a 2D sensor array and its associated optics, making the present invention smaller and cheaper to manufacture than existing systems. The use of a roller with the present invention reduces distortion of the skin of the finger due to stretching, and provides an improved image quality due to roller

pressure on the small line of the finger. As described below, the fingerprint image is generated in series, rather than parallel, reducing the cost of associated electronics. The present invention is also more tolerant of various optics and focal lengths, since the image only must be focused in one dimension, making the present invention easier to manufacture.

FIG. 1 shows a perspective view of an embodiment of the present invention. A fingerprint scanning apparatus 101 incorporates a transparent roller 103 and an optional finger guide 105. FIG. 2 shows a left cut-away view of an embodiment 201 of the present invention. A finger 207 or palm is rolled over a transparent roller 203 having a rotation point 205, providing a point of contact 209 with the finger 207. A light source 215, coupled to light control electronics 213 with electronic wiring 219, directs light through the roller 203 to illuminate the finger 207. Light directed through the roller 203 is focused onto a linear imaging device 223, having output wiring 227. A focusing device 221 and optional mirror 217 may be used to focus light onto the linear imaging device 223. A finger guide 225 may be optionally positioned adjacent to the roller 203 for finger alignment and to prevent distortion of the finger due to excess pressure. The scanning apparatus 201 is contained in housing 211. The light source 215 may preferably be a light emitting diode (LED), but it will be recognized by one of ordinary skill in the art that other light sources may be used with the present invention without loss of generality as long as the light source is approximately uniform across the roller 203. The focusing device 221 may preferably be a lens, but it will be recognized by one of ordinary skill in the art that other focusing devices, such as a SELFOC lens or curved mirror, may be used with the present invention without loss of generality. The linear imaging device 223 may preferably be a charge-coupled device (CCD), but it will be recognized by one of ordinary skill in the art that other imaging devices, such as a complementary metal-oxide semiconductor (CMOS) sensor or a contact image sensor (CIS), may be used with the present invention without loss of generality.

The present invention incorporates a rotation detector mechanism to detect rotational movement of the transparent roller. Both the speed and direction of the rotation may be detected. In one embodiment, a slotted code or encoder wheel may be attached orthogonally to the longitudinal axis of the roller, and a second light source may direct light through the slotted wheel. Movement of the slotted wheel, and thereby the roller, may be determined by a light detector positioned to detect light which has passed through wheel. In another embodiment of the present invention, roller indicia such as bumps or pits are placed on one side of the roller. Movement of the roller may be determined by mechanical or optical means which detects movement of the bumps or pits. In another embodiment of the present invention, roller indicia such as optical markings or decals are placed on one side of the roller. The movement of the markings or decals, and thereby the roller, may be determined by the linear imaging device used to capture an image of the fingerprint, or by separate optical detection means. It will be recognized by one of ordinary skill in the art that other mechanisms for detecting rotational movement of the roller may be used with the present invention without loss of generality.

FIG. 3 shows a top view of an embodiment of the present invention. A fingerprint scanning apparatus 301 incorporates a transparent roller 303 and an optional finger guide 305. Output wiring 307 is used to output the results of the scan.

FIG. 4 and FIG. 5 show a perspective and horizontal view of a vertical embodiment 501 of the present invention. A finger 507 or palm is rolled over a transparent roller 503 having a rotation point 505, providing a point of contact 509 with the finger 507. A light source 513 directs light through the roller 503 to illuminate the finger 507. A component of the light directed through the roller 503 is focused onto a linear imaging device 517. A focusing device 515 may be used to focus light onto the linear imaging device 517. A finger guide 511 may be

optionally positioned adjacent to the roller 503 to prevent distortion of the finger due to excess pressure.

FIG. 6 shows a block diagram of the components of an embodiment of the present invention. Optics 605 focuses light or image information from a finger onto a linear array imaging sensor 607, the output of which passes through an analog to digital (A/D) converter before being sent to a micro controller 601. Optional clock signals 609 from the micro controller 601 allow the image to be scanned continuously or to be captured at discrete time intervals. The micro controller 601 provides control signals to a light source control 611 to turn the light source on and off. Signals relating to the motion of the roller are sent to the micro controller 601 at 613. Memory device 615, preferably random access memory (RAM), provides an electronic storage area for the fingerprint image. A program memory 617 holds software instructions for the micro controller 601, and a temporary memory 619 holds intermediate and temporary information. An electronic interface 621 transfers information to and from an external device 623. A master clock 625 provides timing information to the micro controller 601. A full 2D recreation of the fingerprint is assembled from the discrete line-image data collected by the linear array imaging sensor 607.

FIG. 7 shows a bottom view of an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 8 shows a left external view of an embodiment of the present invention.

While the invention is described in terms of preferred embodiments in a specific system environment, those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the invention can be practiced, with modification, in other and different hardware and software environments within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. An apparatus for scanning a fingerprint comprising:
a linear imaging device;
a transparent roller;
a light source positioned to direct light through the roller; and
a focusing device positioned to focus light directed through the roller onto the linear imaging device.
2. The apparatus of claim 1 further comprising a rotation detector to detect rotational movement of the roller.
3. The apparatus of claim 1 further comprising a finger guide positioned adjacent to the roller.
4. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the light source comprises a light-emitting diode (LED).
5. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the linear imaging device comprises a charge-coupled device (CCD).
6. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the linear imaging device comprises a complementary metal-oxide semiconductor (CMOS) sensor.
7. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the linear imaging device comprises a contact image sensor (CIS).

8. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the roller comprises a plastic roller.
9. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the roller comprises a glass roller.
10. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the focusing device comprises a lens.
11. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the focusing device comprises a mirror.
12. The apparatus of claim 2 wherein the rotation detector comprises:
a slotted wheel coupled to the roller;
a second light source positioned to direct light through the slotted wheel;
and
a light detector positioned to detect light directed through the slotted wheel.
13. The apparatus of claim 2 wherein the rotation detector comprises:
roller indicia; and
an indicia detector positioned to detect movement of the indicia.
14. The apparatus of claim 13 wherein the indicia detector comprises the linear imaging device.
15. The apparatus of claim 13 wherein the roller indicia comprises markings selected from the group consisting of bumps, pits, ridges, slots, optical decals, and optical marks.
16. The apparatus of claim 1 further comprising a trigger coupled to the linear imaging device to trigger the capture of a fingerprint image by the linear imaging device.

17. A method for scanning a fingerprint comprising the steps of:
rolling a finger over a transparent roller;
illuminating the finger with light directed through the roller; and
capturing an image of the fingerprint through the roller with a linear
imaging device.

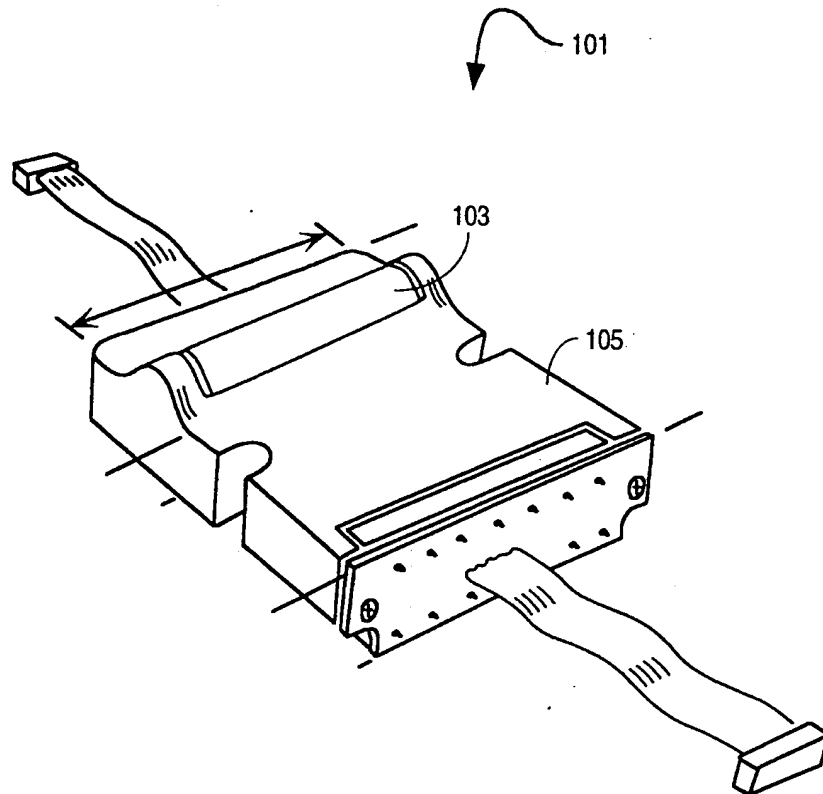
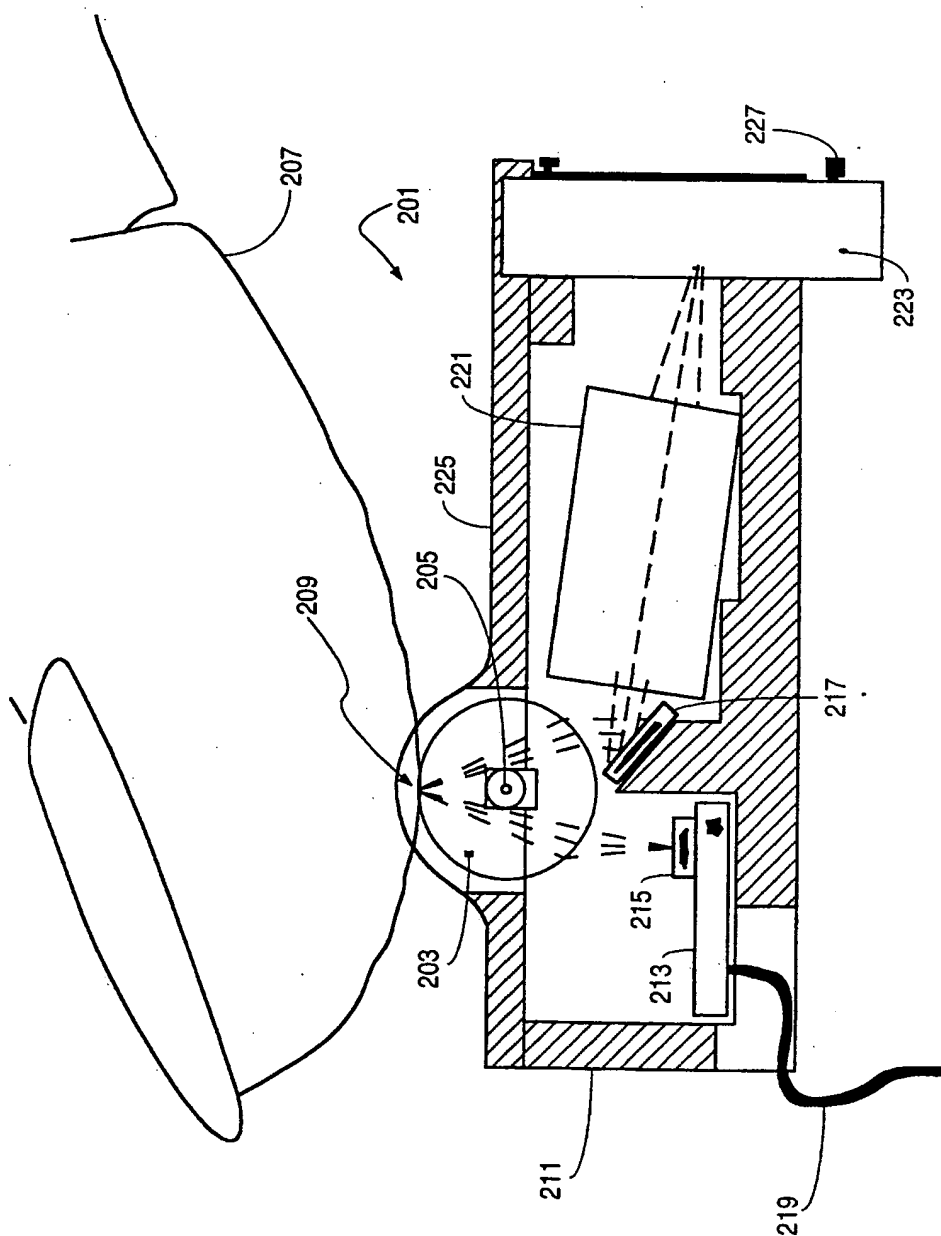
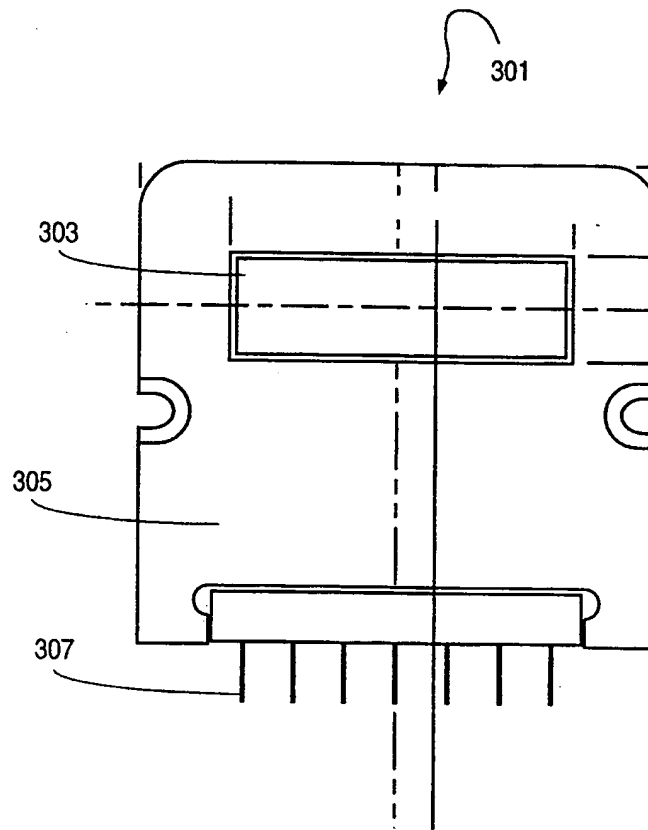


FIG. 1

FIG. 2



**FIG. 3**

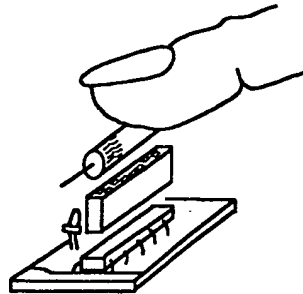


FIG. 4

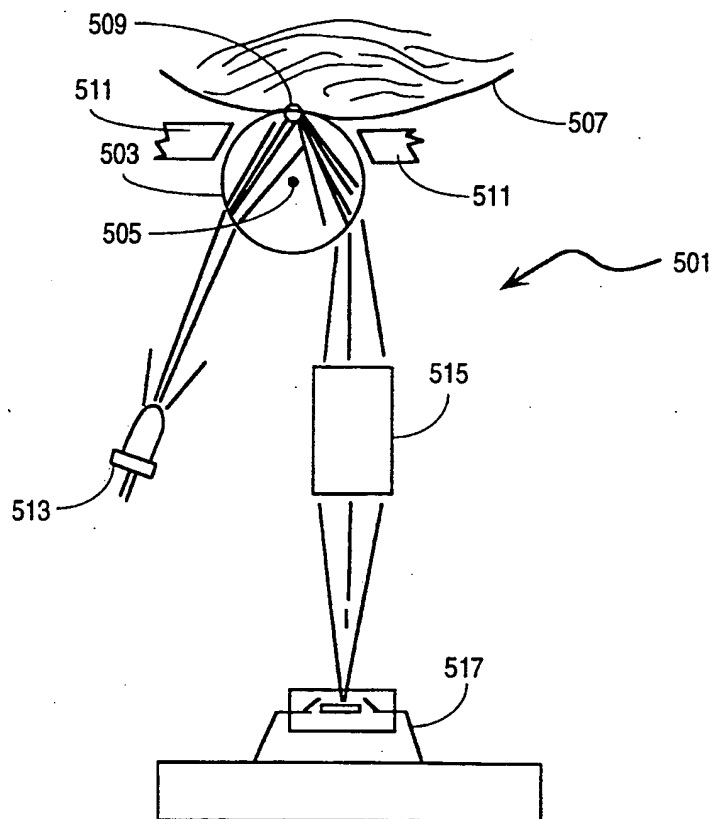
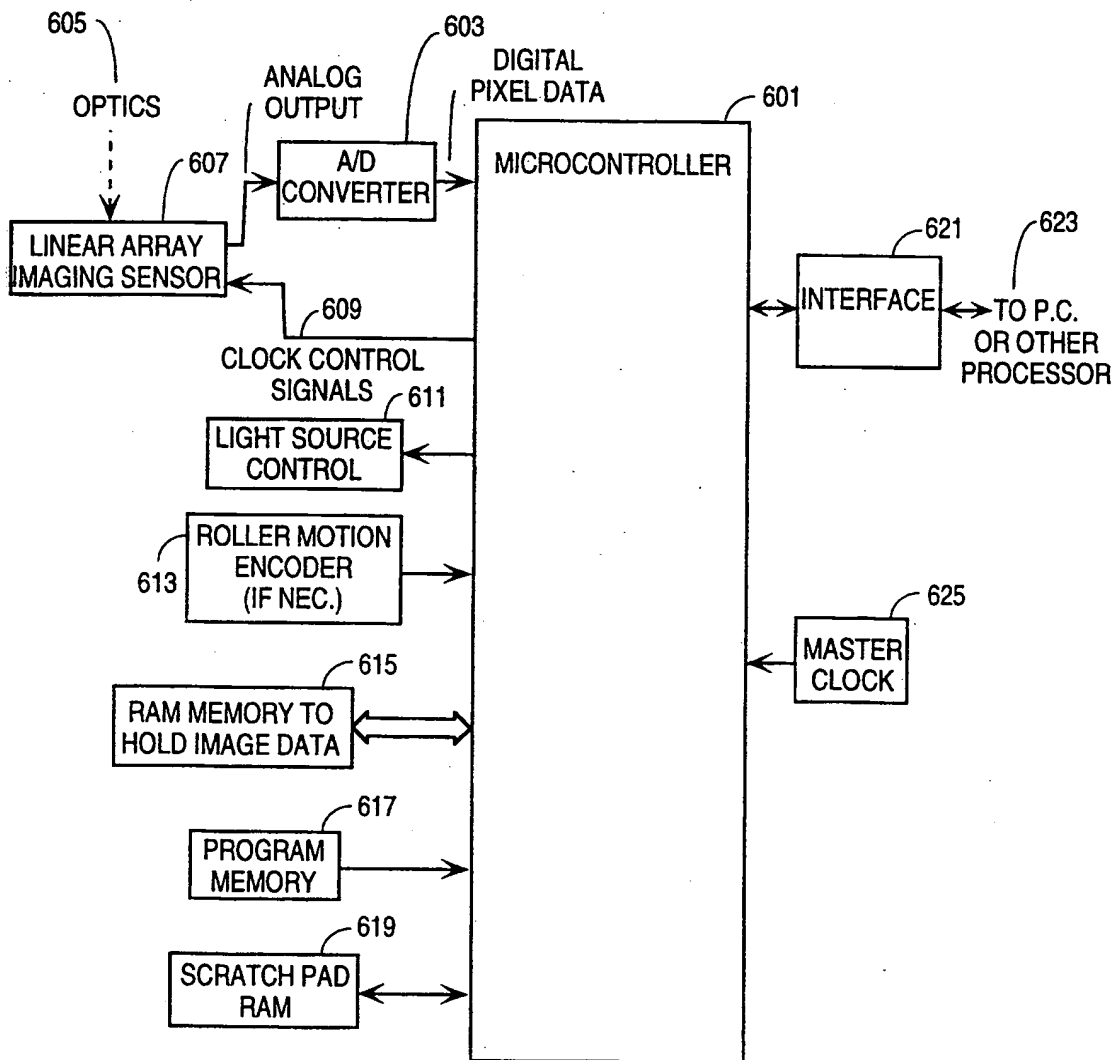


FIG. 5

**FIG. 6**

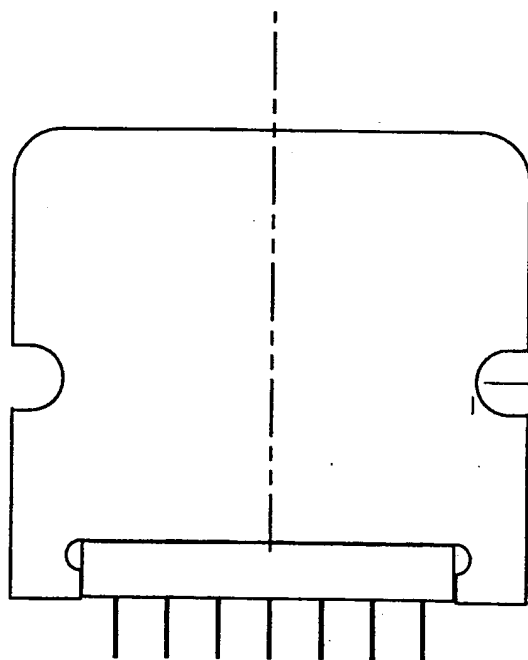


FIG. 7

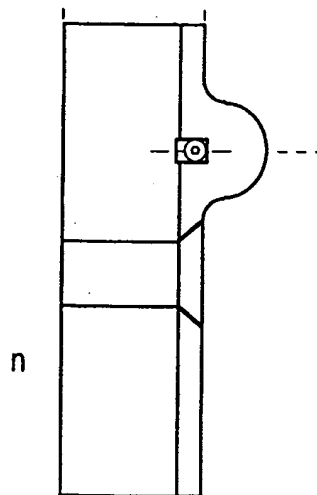


FIG. 8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US99/11912

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : G06K 7/00, 9/22, 9/00

US CL : 382/312, 315, 124

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 382/312, 315, 124, 127, 125, 232, 126, 115, 323; 356/71

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Please See Extra Sheet.

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X --- Y	JP 10079017 A (TSUTOMU) 24 March 1998, sections 0005, 0011-0021, Figs. 2, 4, and 10.	1-5, 10-11, 13-17 ----- 6-9, 12
Y	US 5,650,864 A (TSENG et al) 22 July 1997, col. 4, line 65 to col. 5, line 9.	6-7
Y	US 5,596,454 A (HEBERT) 21 January 1997, col. 7, lines 4-24.	8-9
Y	US 5,287,090 A (GRANT) 15 February 1994, col. 5, lines 51-62.	12

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*A* document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

30 JULY 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

24 AUG 1999

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/11912

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X, P ----- Y, P	US 5,818,956 A (TULI) 06 October 1998, col. 3, line 26 to col. 4, line 57, col. 5, lines 16-40.	1-5, 10-11, 13-17 ----- 6-9, 12
A	US 4,784,484 A (JENSEN) 15 November 1988, whole document.	1-17
X	US 5,412,463 A (SIBBALD et al) 02 May 1995, col. 2, lines 34-60, elements 14 and 16.	3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/11912

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Electronic data bases consulted (Name of data base and where practicable terms used):

APS, JPOABS, INSPEC, JAPIO, PATOSWO, PATOSEP

search term: fingerprint, finger print, transparent(w)(roller or cylinder), CMOS,
CIS, slotted wheel